



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/989,765	11/19/2001	Manfred Bartz	CD01194	2082
60909 7590 03/31/2009 CYPRESS SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION 198 CHAMPION COURT SAN JOSE, CA 95134-1709				
EXAMINER NGUYEN, MAIKHANH				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2176				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
03/31/2009		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/989,765

Applicant(s)

BARTZ ET AL.

Examiner

Maikhanh Nguyen

Art Unit

2176

Period for Reply
-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 December 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed 12/16/2008.

Claims 1-30 are currently pending. Claims 1-30 have been amended.

Claims 1 and 13 are independent claims.

Specification

The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: the recited "*computer-usable medium*" of Claim 21. Although the Specification does mention the recited "*computer-usable medium*" once (see Page 13, Line 13), that single mention provides no support or antecedent basis for the recited "*computer-usable medium*" that allows the meaning of the phrase to be ascertained, as required in 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-4, 6-14, 16-24, and 26-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Rajarajan et al.** (US 6950990) in view of **Anderson et al.** (US 6282551), and further in view of **Chien et al.** (US 5852733).

As to claim 1:

Rajarajan teaches a method for facilitating the display of information of an electronic document for a selected pre-configured function [*See Abstract*], said method comprising:

- rendering a workspace in a graphical user interface [*See Abstract*; Col. 3, lines 12-26; Col. 5, line 65 – Col. 6, line 14; Col. 9, line 39 – 63; Col. 26, lines 21-40; and Col. 28, lines 11- 59: displays a graphical user interface 116 to be used in managing the resources ... an "Enterprise Namespace" (which catalogs objects and tasks across an operational domain)], said workspace comprises a first window for said electronic document, a second window for a

catalog of available pre- configured functions operating [See Col. 28, line 11 – Col. 29, line 4: GUI-type visual presentation ... including windows ... a first zone display element 1218, and a second zone display element 1220 ... an entry point 1330 and a drop-down menu 1332, including a list of available console layouts, that is exposed for operation by a user via the entry point 1330];

- after said rendering said workspace, receiving said selected pre-configured function [See Abstract; Col. 3, lines 42-62: the console has rendered therein a second zone including a selected workspace, the selected workspace including at least one module ... the explorer may further include a visual indicator indicating that the workspace associated with the selected workspace name is included in the second zone];
- after said receiving, automatically rendering said electronic document in said first window of said workspace said electronic document corresponding to said selected pre- configured function[See Col. 27, line 65 – Col. 28, line 29: the user interface comprises what is referred to herein as a management console 1200, which is rendered in a window of a web browser ... an XML document, an HTML document, or a DHTML document ... The console 1200 relies on a variety of GUI elements or objects,

including windows, icons, text, drop-down menus, dialog boxes, toolbars, buttons, controls, and the like ... specifying everything from the content and configuration of the zones to the level of information displayed in a property page]; and

- scanning for embedded indicators within code of said electronic document, said embedded indicators are hidden from a user, wherein each of said embedded indicators is for indicating a predetermined location within said electronic document [*See Col. 29, lines 8 – 59: uses a drop-down menu having selection indicators, which may be implemented as a checkboxes, to indicate whether a particular layout from the list of available console layouts has been selected ... hide and/or show the first 1212 and second 1216 zones ... show drop-down menu 1340 are a "hide left zone" element 1342 and a "hide right zone" element 1344. The "hide left zone" element 1342 allows a user to select or deselect the display of the first zone 1212. The "hide right zone" element 1344 allows a user to select or deselect the display of the second zone 1212*].

Anderson teaches:

- in response to said scanning, automatically rendering within said workspace a graphic element for each corresponding embedded indicator [*See Col. 6, line 57 – Col. 7, line 9: a notebook workspace 200 for receiving, processing, and presenting information ... a*

current cell indicator 230 ... Indicator 230 displays an address for the current cursor (i.e., active cell) position ... for example, a "READY" indicator means that the system is ready for the user to select another task to be performed], wherein said graphic element is rendered with a descriptive label according to information within said embedded indicator [See Col. 8, lines 3-24 and see also Figs. 2C-E: individual notebook pages are identified by page identifiers 260, preferably located along one edge of the notebook 250 ... each page identifier is in the form of a tab member (e.g., members 261a, 262a, 263a) situated along a bottom edge of the notebook. Each tab member may include representative indicia, such as textual or graphic labels]; and

- in response to a graphic element being selected, jumping to a predetermined location within said electronic document corresponding to said selected graphic element and displaying information of said predetermined location [See col. 8, lines 33-67; See also Figs. 3A-C: movement 'i.e., location of desired information cells' within a spreadsheet notebook... to move to different pages in the notebook, the user simply selects the corresponding tab from tabs 260. To move to Page B, for example, the user selects tab 262a; similarly, Page C is reached by selecting tab 263a ... the user may return to Page A by selecting tab 261a. Thus instead of finding information by scrolling different

parts of a large spreadsheet, or by invoking multiple windows of a conventional three-dimensional spreadsheet, the present invention allows the user to simply and conveniently "flip through" several pages of the notebook to rapidly locate information of interest].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Rajarajan with Anderson because it would have provided the capability for customizing output information for a particular client computer system, allowing the use of many different types of client computer systems (e.g., laptops, desktops, PDAs, cell phones, etc), and communicating with the client computer system to provide the proper format and amount of output information, as well as input information.

The combination of Rajarajan with Anderson does not specifically teach "the functions operating on a microcontroller, and a third window for a histogram of available resources of said microcontroller."

Chien teaches the functions operating on a microcontroller, and a third window for a histogram of available resources of said microcontroller
[See Col. 4, line 43 – Col. 5, line 21: graphical user interface for

providing, in a Windows.RTM. based environment, forms, register designation assignment listings, and icons ... provides a graphical user interface in which the programming code for the microcontroller is entered in the space ... a Windows.RTM.menu bar with the following entries which each provide a pull-down menu with options: File, Edit, .mu.C Type (microcontroller type), Language, .mu.C Clock (microcontroller Clock) ... a development tool which emulates the operation of the microcontroller].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Chien with Rajarajan as modified by Anderson because it would have provided a highly intuitive interface for users and allowed the users to rapidly access and process information on the different pages.

As to claim 2:

Rajarajan teaches said workspace comprises a fourth window for a schematic of said selected pre-configured [See Col. 3, lines 12- 63: *selecting the visual arrangement of workspaces and modules in a network management console graphical user interface ... receiving a list of workspace names, each workspace name associated with a workspace ... the list of workspace names may be displayed as an explorer drop-down*

menu extending from the tool bar ... the list of module names may be displayed as a drop-down menu extending from a selected workspace name in the explorer tool].

As to claim 3:

The combination of Rajarajan with Anderson teaches said electronic document is a datasheet providing technical details of said selected pre-configured function [See Anderson; col.8, lines 3 -32: *move to different pages in the notebook, the user simply selects the corresponding tab from tabs 260. To move to Page B, for example, the user selects (e.g., with keyboard 104 or pointing device 105) tab 262a; similarly, Page C is reached by selecting tab 263a. Continuing the example, the user may return to Page A by selecting tab 261a. Thus instead of finding information by scrolling different parts of a large spreadsheet ... the present invention allows the user to simply and conveniently "flip through" several pages of the notebook to rapidly locate information of interest].*

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Rajarajan with Anderson because it would have provided the capability for customizing output information for a particular client computer system, allowing the use of many different types of client computer systems (e.g., laptops, desktops,

PDA's, cell phones, etc), and communicating with the client computer system to provide the proper format and amount of output information, as well as input information.

As to claim 4:

Rajajaran teaches said electronic document is an HTML document
[See Col. 28, lines 1-10: an HTML document].

As to claim 6:

Rajajaran teaches said electronic document is an XML document *[See Col. 8, lines 49-59: an XML document].*

As to claim 7:

Rajajaran teaches said workspace comprises a fourth window for listing any pre-configured functions selected from said second window *[See Col. 28, line 31- 59; Col. 30, line 30- Col. 31, line 46 and Figs. 1, 10, 12, 14, 22, and 23].*

As to claim 8:

Rajarajan teaches said workspace comprises a fifth window for a schematic of said selected pre-configured function [See Col. 28, line 31-59; Col. 30, line 30- Col. 31, line 46 and Figs. 1, 10, 12, 14, 22, and 23].

As to claim 9:

The combination of Rajarajan with Anderson teaches said graphic elements-are element is rendered adjacent to said electronic document [See Anderson; Col. 7, line 44 – Col. 8, line 32: *individual notebook pages are identified by page identifiers 260, preferably located along one edge of the notebook 250 ... Each tab member may include representative indicia, such as textual or graphic labels, including user-selected titles representing the contents of a corresponding page. In FIG. 2D, the tab members 260 are set to their respective default names. For example, the first three tab members (members 261a, 262a, 263a) are respectively set to A, B, and C. In a preferred embodiment, however, tab members are typically given descriptive names provided by the user*].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Rajarajan with Anderson because it would have provided the capability for customizing output

information for a particular client computer system, allowing the use of many different types of client computer systems (e.g., laptops, desktops, PDAs, cell phones, etc), and communicating with the client computer system to provide the proper format and amount of output information, as well as input information.

As to claim 10:

The combination of Rajarajan with Anderson teaches an interaction with a scroll bar of said first window activates a graphic element upon passing a corresponding embed indicator of said graphic element, such that a current location of said document is rendered [*See Anderson; See Col. 8, line 33 – Col. 9, line 9: movement (i.e., location of desired information cells) within a spreadsheet notebook ... finding information by scrolling different parts of a large spreadsheet, or by invoking multiple windows of a conventional three-dimensional spreadsheet, the present invention allows the user to simply and conveniently "flip through" several pages of the notebook to rapidly locate information of interest*].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Rajarajan with Anderson because it would have provided the capability for customizing output

information for a particular client computer system, allowing the use of many different types of client computer systems (e.g., laptops, desktops, PDAs, cell phones, etc), and communicating with the client computer system to provide the proper format and amount of output information, as well as input information.

As to claim 11:

The rejection of claim 1 above is incorporated herein in full. Additionally, Rajarajan teaches a bus (*see Fig.2*); a display device (*Output device(s) 216 such as a display, speakers, printer*); a memory (memory 204); and a processor (*a processing unit or processor 202*) [*See Fig.2 and Col.6, line49- Col. 7, line 14*].

As to claims 12-14 and 16-20:

Refer to claims 2-4 and 6-10 above, respectively, for rejections.

As to claims 21-24 and 26-30:

Refer to claims 2-4 and 6-10 above, respectively, for rejections. Claims 21-24 and 26-30 are the same as Claims 21-24 and 26-30, except Claims 21-24 and 26-30 are computer-usable medium Claims and Claims 2-4 and 6-10 are method Claims.

Claims 5, 15, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Anderson et al.** in view of **Rajarajan et al.**, and **Chien** as applied to Claims 1, 11, and 21 above, and further in view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art (AAPA).

As to claims 5, 15, and 25:

The combination of Anderson, Rajarajan, and Chien does not specifically teach the indicators are embedded HTML anchors.

AAPA discloses the indicators are embedded HTML anchors [See page 2: HTML and XML, providing for supplying embedded anchors through an electronic document].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine AAPA with Anderson as modified by Rajarajan and Chien because it would have provided the capability for rapidly accessing and processing information on the different pages, as well as displaying a plurality of page identifiers for selecting individual pages.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicants' arguments filed 12/16/2008 have been fully considered but are deemed to be moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection necessitated by Applicant's amendments.

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record, listed on PTO 892 provided to Applicant is considered to have relevancy to the claimed invention. Applicant should review each identified reference carefully before responding to this office action to properly advance the case in light of the prior art.
5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Contact information

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Maikhanh Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-4093. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 9:00am – 5:30 pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached at (571) 272-4137.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on

Art Unit: 2176

access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Maikhanh Nguyen/
Examiner, Art Unit 2176

/DOUG HUTTON/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2176